



****PRELIMINARILY APPROVED BY
IGIC BOARD****

IGIC's Top 5 Priorities to Establish the IndianaMap Program:

1. **Officially recognize the IndianaMap** and its role as critical information infrastructure by **defining "framework data," oversight authority, and stewardship**
2. Amend the Access to Public Records Act 5-14-3 to **encourage multi-jurisdiction data sharing** of framework and other geographic data
3. Establish a **sustained funding mechanism** to support data creation, maintenance, integration and distribution of framework data
4. Provide **guidance regarding security issues** and appropriate access for public and private geospatial data providers
5. Establish a **Geographic Names Authority** as an official liaison to the National Board on Geographic Names

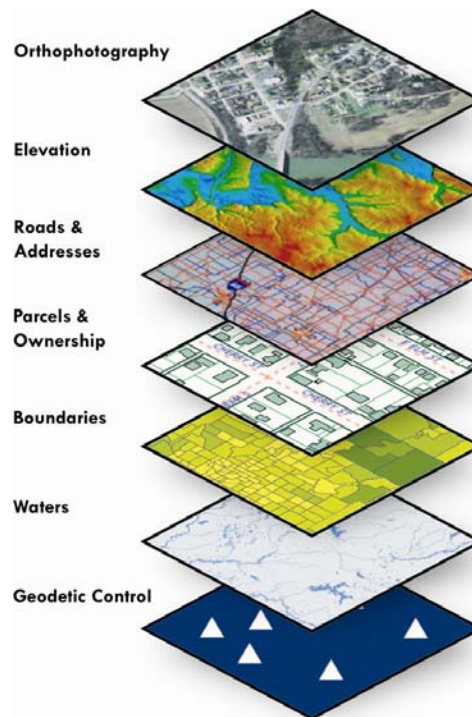
1. IndianaMap Framework Data and Stewards

The IndianaMap is a **critical information infrastructure** among the public and private sector. It leverages existing and future **multi-jurisdictional** investments to form a **consistent public domain framework**. It holds true to the principle “build once – use many times.” Framework data includes the following layers, and others that may be defined by a designated authority in the future:

IGIC recommends the IndianaMap Framework Data be officially recognized as the state base map.

IGIC recommends the legislature shall designate a State authority to provide IndianaMap Program oversight and administer the IndianaMap Fund. IGIC recommends that the authority may solicit, receive and consider proposals for funding from any state agency, federal agency, local government, university, non-profit organization, or private person or corporation. The authority may also solicit and accept money by grant, gift, bequest, legislative appropriation, or other conveyance. The authority may enter into contracts for services with any state agency, federal agency, local government, university, non-profit organization, or private person or corporation.

IGIC recommends that IGIC be appointed as an advisory council to provide policy recommendations and guidance. [Council staff may be engaged to manage projects in partnership with the state.] The expenses of the council should be paid from the fund.



Stewards are those entities who **have the authority, responsibility and accountability** for creating, maintaining, integrating and/or distributing individual layers of the framework. Stewardship jointly resides with local, state and federal government, and other public and private partners (as designated by “VARIES” below). In order to succeed, stewardship and those mechanisms to support it must be clearly defined.

IGIC recommends the following stewardship model (specific stewards TBD):

- **State government stewardship** as follows:
 - Orthophotography – prime steward, data creation, maintenance and distribution
 - Elevation – prime steward, data creation, maintenance and distribution
 - Roads & Addresses – secondary steward, data integration and distribution (primary on certified road network)
 - Parcels – secondary steward, data integration and distribution
 - Water / Hydrography – prime steward, data creation, maintenance and distribution
 - Boundaries – VARIES prime steward, data creation, maintenance and distribution; secondary steward, data integration and distribution

- Local government stewardship as follows:
 - Roads & Addresses – prime steward; data creation, maintenance and distribution [e-911 attributable addresses]
 - Parcels – prime steward; data creation, maintenance and distribution
 - Boundaries – VARIES prime steward, data creation, maintenance and distribution; secondary steward, data integration and distribution
 - Geodetic (Survey) Control – prime steward; data creation, maintenance and distribution

2. Enable Multi-Jurisdictional Data Sharing

The Indiana Access to Public Records Act IC 5-14-3-8(k) “Fees; copies” has provisions that treat GIS data differently than other public data. The code is intended to enable jurisdictions to generate revenue to support GIS. However, it has resulted in a complicated web of licensing agreements and fee structures that severely limits data access among governments and the public. Several studies and experiences of Indiana counties demonstrate that government charges for data are ineffective at generating adequate revenue to support GIS. Nonetheless, a consistent funding base is required to adequately support GIS development and maintenance.

IGIC recommends that IndianaMap Framework Data be public domain. The framework is the consistent base which “ties” all other publicly invested data together. Its use increases the quality and value of those other data. Its use should be promoted among all levels of the public and private sector.

IGIC recommends an amendment identified below in red: changing of subsection k, as follows:
IC 5-14-3-8

Fees; copies

(i) Except as provided in subsection (k), a public agency may charge a fee, uniform to all purchasers, for providing an electronic map that is based upon a reasonable percentage of the agency's direct cost of maintaining, upgrading, and enhancing the electronic map and for the direct cost of supplying the electronic map in the form requested by the purchaser. If the public agency is within a political subdivision having a fiscal body, the fee is subject to the approval of the fiscal body of the political subdivision.

(k) The fee charged by a public agency under subsection (i) to cover costs for maintaining, upgrading, and enhancing an electronic map may be waived by the public agency if the electronic map for which the fee is charged will be used for a noncommercial purpose, including the following:

- (1) Nonprofit activities.
- (2) Journalism.
- (3) Academic research.

The fee charged by a public agency under subsection (i) in which the electronic map will be used by public agencies for use within their statutory authority, including the IndianaMap, may not exceed the sum of the following:

- (1) The agency's direct cost of supplying the information in that form.
- (2) The standard cost for selling the same information to the public in the form of a publication if the agency has published the information and made the publication available for sale.

3. Sustained Funding Mechanism

A sustained funding mechanism is required to support the ongoing costs of creation, maintenance, integration and distribution of the Framework data. Sustained funding will enable government

entities to plan their budget cycles (and interdependent projects) around a reliable schedule of framework data creation, maintenance, integration and distribution. Funding allocation must address the unique aspects of a multi-jurisdictional information framework.

IGIC recommends that a non-reverting account be established and funded, referred to as the “IndianaMap Fund.” The purpose of the fund is to allow the designated authority to administer grant programs for local agencies or other governmental units, receive funding or grants, administer contracts for services, and to share the revenues with those entities that require reimbursement.

The IndianaMap supports a wide array of business requirements, including emergency management, economic development, land and water resources, and the business of government. As such, IGIC recommends core funding come from a broad based source rather than single source. Core funding for the IndianaMap should be supplemented by additional grants and other sources as available.

Budget

Budget	Annual Recommended	2-Year Budget
IndianaMap Framework Data Program	\$6,516,000	\$13,032,000
Orthophotography (1/3 state per year rotation)	\$3,279,000	\$6,558,000
Elevation	\$50,000	\$100,000
*Roads & Addresses	\$1,220,000	\$2,440,000
*Parcels (Land Ownership)	\$1,450,000	\$2,900,000
*Boundaries	\$350,000	\$700,000
Hydrography	\$75,000	\$150,000
Geodetic Control	\$92,000	\$184,000

*Note: layers have initial higher start-up costs and are budgeted here to be phased over multiple years

The above budget is based on distributed stewardship of individual framework data layers among state and local government, and other partners. Approximately 33% of this budget is allocated to local government in support of data creation, maintenance, and providing access to the state for integration with the IndianaMap. The orthophotography, while centrally managed, provides local an additional value of approximately 50% of the budget.

4. Security and Appropriate Access

“A fundamental philosophy of the American constitutional form of representative government is that government is the servant of the people and not their master. Accordingly, it is the public policy of the state that all persons are entitled to full and complete information regarding the affairs of government and the official acts of those who represent them as public officials and employees. Providing persons with the information is an essential function of a representative government and an integral part of the routine duties of public officials and employees, whose duty it is to provide the information.” - Indiana Access to Public Records IC 5-14-3-1

Providers of geospatial data are concerned with security issues surrounding the public release of their data, particularly for utility and infrastructure data. Decision-making regarding such issues

should be based on sound research and official guidance. Information access must balance restrictions for protection of the public with the public good that comes from disclosure.

The Indiana Access to Public Records code adequately defines the framework for limiting disclosure of sensitive information under IC 5-14-3-4 (19) "A record or a part of a record, the public disclosure of which would have a reasonable likelihood of threatening public safety by exposing a vulnerability to terrorist attack."

Within this framework, **IGIC recommends the State adopt guidance regarding appropriate access to sensitive geographic information** for public and private geospatial data providers, such as that developed by the FGDC and NGA:

- "[NSDI Guidelines for Providing Appropriate Access to Geospatial Data in Response to Security Concerns](#)" Federal Geographic Data Committee (June 2005)
- "[Mapping the Risks: Assessing the Homeland Security Implications of Publicly Available Geospatial Information](#)" Rand Corporation (2003, commissioned by the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency)

5. State Naming Authority

There are 51 State Names Authorities (and equivalents); 49 States, 1 Commonwealth, and 1 Territory. Indiana is the only State without what USGS terms generically as State Names Authority.

Anyone can propose a new or changed name for any particular place. That proposal goes to the U.S. Board on Geographic Names, which is comprised of the 51 State Names Authorities (49 States, 1 Commonwealth, and 1 Territory). Upon completion of a review and comment process, the proposal is accepted or rejected. When a state does not have a State Names Authority, it has no formal mechanism for input on accepting or rejecting proposed names or name changes. Names have important cultural, historical, and legal significance.

IGIC recommends the Indiana Geographic Names Authority be appointed.